1: Berque, Jacques. Structures socials du Haut-Atlas [Social structures of the High Atlas]. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1955.

8, 493 pp.; 10 figures; 15 plates; glossary; bibliography. [HRAF MS: 670 l.]

Yale: Nkd77 954Bb.

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Jane Bigwood.

[This lengthy monograph on the Shluh concentrates on the Seksawa tribe. Although a bibliography is included, bibliographic references occur throughout the text. These references are inconsistent and incomplete. Spellings of native terms differ considerably from page to page, and the glossary adds very little to understanding them.

The book is divided into four parts. Parts I and II, which constitute half of the source, deal with geography and environment. Part III is titled "Institutions and values." It deals with religion and law and the interrelationships between them. Part IV consists of interpretations and comparisons.

Berque's main interest seems to be in the origins and the true nature of Shluh institutions. He uses some archival data but his analysis consists mainly in historical reconstruction based upon contemporary Shluh institutions and similar

institutions in other North African societies. He seeks comparisons and poetic images which are not necessarily warranted by the data. Consequently his conclusions and hypotheses give the impression of being highly imaginative.

The author's discussion of institutions is lengthy and poetic--he says in 10 pages what could have been stated in one paragraph. His discussions are disjointed and difficult to follow. Although the title is "Social structure ..." very little data on social structure is given. Because of the inconsistent, imprecise and confusing way in which Berque uses the terms "tribe" and taqbilt, total chaos reigns as to the nature of these political groupings. Discussions of either the tribe or the taqbilt have been marked for both 619 and 634. The researcher is advised to consult both categories. He discusses the leff in the interpretive section and most of the discussion concerns similar institutions in other North African societies. Concerning the leff, he says "It is true that the Seksawa do not offer a very rich contribution to this study." (p. 595) This statement could easily be applied to the monograph as a whole.]

Field dates: ca. 1950
Analysts: Marlene Martin, marker
John Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Sociologist--5
Processed in 1975

2: Montagne, Robert. Les Berbères et le Makhzen dans le sud du Maroc; essai sur la transformation politique des Berbères sédentaires (groupe Chleuh) [The Berbers and the Makhzen in the south of Morocco; essay on the political transformation of the sedentary Berbers (the Chleuh group)]. Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1930.

16, 426 p.; 8 maps; bibliography; indices; table of errata. [HRAF MS: 11, 554p.]

Yale: Bk15 9.

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Jean Winchell.

[This source deals in almost its entirety with the history and political evolution of the Shluh tribes of the Grand Atlas and Anti-Atlas Mountains, the Sous River valleys and the adjoining coastal regions. The author divides his work into three major parts which he calls "books", the first of which deals with the geography, ethnography and cultural history of the Sous region; the second with the political organization of the Berber republics, with of course, particular emphasis on the Shluh, but with additional data on the Rif MX3, Jebala MV2, Senhaja MX4, Berbers M11, Kabyle MV6, Ancient Morocco MW2 and Medieval Morocco MW3; and finally the third, which is concerned primarily with the rise to personal power of the amghars of the cantons and the "great chiefs" or caids. Scattered throughout the source but particularly in this third section is abundant data on the political relationship of the Shluh and other Berber groups to the Makhzen or Moroccan central government.]

Analyst: John Beierle
Field date: ca. 1921-1928

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1974

3: Dupas, Pierre. Note sur les magasins collectifs du Haut-Atlas Occidental (tribus des Ida ou Mahmoud et des Seksaoua) [Note on the collective storehouses of the Western High Atlas (tribes of the Ida ou Mahmoud and the Seksaoua)]. Hespéris 9 (1929): 303-322. Paris, Librairie Larose, 1929.

12 photographs on 6 plates; 1 map; 12 fig. on folding plate.

Yale: DT181 .H4 9.

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Helen Bluhm.

[This is a short description of the fortress-like community storehouses, agadir, still common among the Shluh during the 1920's. Each family owns a number of rooms in it and is responsible for the building up-keep of this part of the agadir. The guard or guards to watch the stored food are paid in kind by every family.]

Field date: 1927-1928
Analyst: Sigrid Khera, marker
John M. Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Soldier-5
Processed in 1973

4: Hoffman, Bernard G. The structure of traditional Moroccan society. Studies in Social Anthropology, 2. The Hague, Mouton & Co., 1967.

223 p.; 11 figures (incl. maps); folding map in pocket; list of tribes; glossary; bibliography; index.

Yale: DT312 H64. DLC. card no.: 66-15852.

[Only pp. 22-26, 44-61, 85-109 and 201-212 have been processed for the MW11 Shluh file.]

[Based on a large number of source materials, this book gives a description of the ecology of the Berber country, the economy of the people who are primarily sedentary agriculturists, and data on their political organization at the village, district and tribal levels.

The researcher should be made aware in this source (especially in Chapter 4, pp. 44-61) that generalized information on the Berbers as a whole, of which the Shluh are one representative part, has been marked from the file point of view of the Shluh file, and therefore this material should be read carefully so as to separate out Shluh from non-Shluh data. Where references are made to specific Berber groups, such as the Rif, Beraber and Zenata, generally these data have been zeroed out unless they contain comparative references to the Shluh.]

Field date: not applicable
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1973